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is deep in both species. The color of the underside is green, but lighter than above, and the tarsal claws, spines on fore femora, tip of rostrum and ovipositor, are darkened. In this species the males and females are more nearly of the same size than in *calliope* from Kansas and Nebraska.

MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS.

	Male Type.	Female Allotype.
Length of body	13.5	15
Width of head across eyes	4	4
Expanse of fore wings	31	33

In addition to the type and allotype the following specimens have been examined:

Kansas.—Ellis Co., July 13, two females, received through Paul B. Lawson and M. C. Tanquary from Dept. of Entomology, Kansas State Agricultural College. I have seen three other green specimens from Kansas.

Texas.—Fredericksburg, Gillespie Co., May 29, 1906, male (J. D. Mitchell).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A dark form of *Stagmomantis floridensis*.—In the original description of this species published in the Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society, February, 1919, the statement was made that all of the twelve females examined, including the type, were green in color. Lately Mr. Joseph Lienhart was requested to secure any mantids that he saw, and as a result he sent one male, six green and two brown females of *Stagmomantis floridensis* from Rye, Manatee County, Florida, collected in September and October, 1919. While gray and brownish specimens of *Stagmomantis carolina* are not uncommon, the two above mentioned dark-colored *floridensis* are the first to be recorded. The discal spot on the tegmina in these specimens is more pronounced than in the green individuals of the same species.—WM. T. DAVIS.

A belated *Tibicina cassinii*.—Dr. Leonard Haseman, of the University of Missouri, has kindly sent to me a letter from Miss Mary E. Dewey of Luray, Clark County, Missouri, together with the Cicada

mentioned therein, concerning which Miss Dewey reports as follows: "Enclosed find a box containing a cicada. Last Wednesday (October 15, 1919), while spending the day in the woods, I heard the notes of a cicada and the enclosed is what I found. It was on a maple tree. What kind of a cicada is it, and what is it doing out of the ground this time of the year?"

The cicada was a male *Tibicina cassinii* (Fisher), usually considered a variety of the seventeen-year cicada, and Miss Dewey may well ask what it was doing out of ground as late as October 15. As is well known *Tibicina cassinii* normally appears about the last week in May, together with the larger *Tibicina septendecim*, or its thirteen-year race, and by the middle of July the insects are all dead, so the record of this remarkably delayed individual is of much interest. Dr. Haseman reports that the insect was apparently freshly collected when it reached his hands.

Cicadas of the genus *Tibicen* are often heard late in the fall, and this year several *Tibicen sayi* were singing at St. George, Staten Island, as late as October 11, a very warm day. With the seventeen-year cicada and its variety, it is, however, usually very different, and as has been stated the insects are commonly all dead by mid-summer.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Miscellaneous Collecting Notes for 1919.¹—Butterfly collecting, in the vicinity of New York City, has been, like last season, exceedingly poor. Until nearly the end of March there was every promise of a very early spring and hopes ran high for a good collecting year. This was borne out by a very early butterfly record by A. B. Klots, viz., a male specimen of *Lycanopsis pseudoargiolus* f. vern. *lucia*, on March 25.

On the night of March 27, however, a very severe frost set in, the cold spell lasting until April 2. Relatively few *pseudargiolus* were noted after this. On April 25 we were treated to another severe frost, this being the coldest April 25 in the history of the Weather Bureau, the minimum temperature being 27° F. This cold weather only lasted two days. It seems possible that these two cold spells have had something to do with the poor collecting.

A trip to Greenwood Lake, N. J., was made on May 4 with Mr. E.

¹ Read before The New York Entomological Society, Oct. 7, 1919.

L. Bell and some friends. The collecting was very poor, only eleven species and two varieties of butterflies being noted. Among these was *S. geneutia*, which was rather common, and a single *Incisalis henrici*, captured by Mr. Bell.

Some of the Rhopalocera which were very common this year are, *P. glaucus*, *P. troilus*, *V. virginiensis*, *V. atalanta* and *D. archippus*. *V. cardui*, absent for several seasons, is with us this year, though not very common. *E. philodice* is commoner than it was last year but is by no means in its normal abundance. *Danaus archippus* Fabricius has been to date, very scarce, only about one half dozen specimens and one larva being observed, which records were all in September. This is the first year that I can remember of this species being scarce.

Microlepidoptera were plentiful throughout the season. Larvæ, in contrast with last season,² have been quite numerous.

Butterfly Migration.—A steady stream, of what was taken to be *Catopsilia eubule* were observed about noon on September 4, flying due north across Charleston Harbor, S. C. A light wind was blowing, probably northwest; later in the day it became a fresh breeze from the east. About one dozen of these butterflies were in sight at a time across the harbor. They flew about 5 to 15 feet above the water. With the *eubule*? were a few *Polygonia* sp. (John T. Nichols).

A swarm of a Pierid, looking very much like *Tachyris margarita* on the wing, was observed Sept. 3, about 25 miles from shore, and about 50 miles north northeast of Cape Hatteras, N. C. They flew about 25 feet above the water and were headed about south southeast with a light wind behind them. The number of individuals seen is estimated at fifty, one being seen every two to three minutes, the swarm passing by in about two hours (John T. Nichols).

Catopsilia eubule, three or four seen at Mastic, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 14 (John T. Nichols).—FRANK E. WATSON.

² Butterfly Collecting for the Season of 1918, Watson, JN. N. Y. ENT. Soc., 1918, XXVI, p. 228.